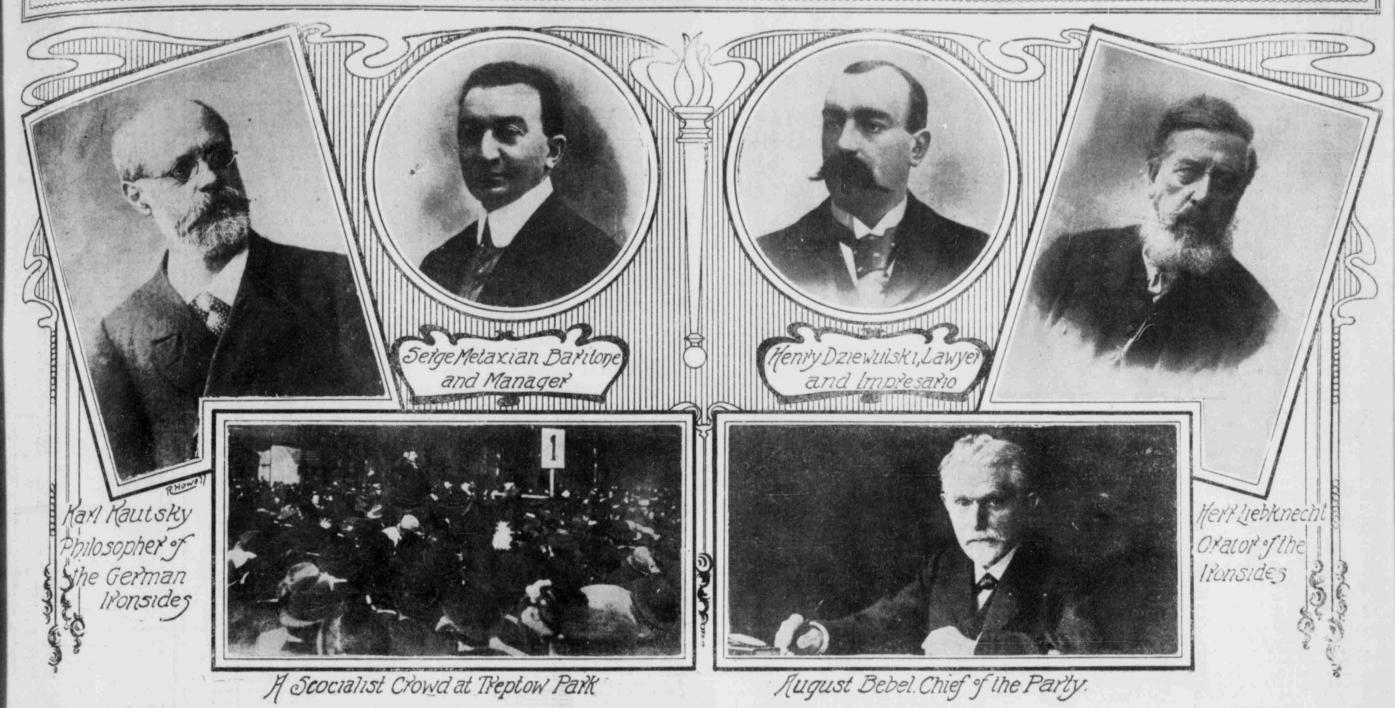
SATURDAY MAY 21 1910 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.



Sargent Will Only Paint Women Who Appeal to Him

to have her picture painted by Sar There are many reasons for paint those who appeal to him from an style gave him an opportunity to express in that amazing manner of his than her physical characteristics. Sargent has never been known to make A portrait of a feather-brained woman however beautiful she might be. He has declined both berself and her thek and by so doing gladdened the harts of many a great academician the has welcomed both with open

And now the story goes that he ha given up fashionable portraiture for all time. The fact that there is not a single instance of this kind of work from his brush on the walls of this years academy goes to prove the truth of this statement. Sargent is a man of moods. In him the artistic temperament, which certain people rightly r wrongly define as "bad temper," is ore emphatically expressed than in thers of his profession. At all events he makes a point of pleasing himself bore than any other living artist; he tiways did long before he was famous.

SAMPLE CASE. From time to time some of his wealthy clients have annoyed him to etathy clients have annoyed him to etasperation. Sargent will have his siters dressed, to please him; they must follow his instructions absolutely. He is not fond of painting jewels, a fact which has been a bone of contention between him and more than one American millionairess. One lady hidignantly protested because he declined to maint her in a rorgeous crown

bought it expressly to have it in leture," she tearfully exclaimed. If you wish," replied the autocrat the studio, "I will make a special day of the tiara on a separate can.

But I cannot allow you to wear for it would have to be treated as e raison d'etre of the picture, you droug personality taking a second ace."

On fine mornings, instead of being taken for automobile or carriage drives, Lady Moira took her airing in

(Special Correspondence.)

ONDON, May 7.—During the year that has passed it is said that a passed it is said that a bunch of violets or roses, a pretty conceit, no doubt the idea of the

conceft, no doubt the idea of the Countess of Granard.

Mrs. Livingston, the mother of Mrs. Ogden Mills and Lady Molra's greatgrandmother, has also been enjoying the hospitalities of Dorchester House. She was extremely ill while there, but was never too indisposed to receive an afterneon call from the small person in muslin and old lace who so far in her career has never been known to weep. All her relatives have been very anxious about Mrs. Livingston. Artistic view point. Many a plain daughters, Mrs. Walter Burns and Mrs. Something the welcomed because her John Ford, have been constant visitors. present arrangements if she feels strong enough, Mrs, Livingsten goes abroad this week, Ludy Paget at Dorchester House.

Lady Paget has been entertaining Lady Paget has been entertaining continuously ever since she arrived back from New York. Her festivities are delightful little dinners with bridge to follow, which have been associated so long with her name—repasts that King Edward loved to be invited to. Since he came back from the continent he has dined once with her ladyship.

LONG RANGE INVITATIONS.

Lady Paget posted the invitations for several of these dinners from New York. It gives an idea of her poputions panned out identically as she intended, every guest turning up and the whole thing going off like clockwork. One of these dinners took place a few days after Lady Paget's return from the United States. She was to have days after Lady Paget's return from the United States. She was to have worn one of the gowns in which she took New York by storm, but the par-ticular trunk in which it was packed miscarried and she had to be content with an old gown. She appeared beam-ing and in great good looks. I hear that with each batch of in-vitations she sent her instructions as

vilations she sent her instructions as regards menu and table decorations to her housekeener. But she has ever been a pastmistress in the organization of matters social or otherwise. There is never a hitch when she is at the head of affairs, possibly hecause she is not shove taking every detail into consideration.

Miss Drexel and Miss Millred Carter have been about together transcent.

other afternoon at a very chic shoon in Mount street I was shown some of the proverhial "dreams" of dreesing look-ets which the prospective brides had hought. Both girls love white. Half

GERMANY'S TWO ARMIES IN DEAD- Co-operative Opera That LY IF BLOODLESS CONFLICT

Unarmed Forces of the Social-Democrats Have Reached Such an Amazing State of Discipline That They Are in Some Danger of Becoming a Mere Machine

ERLIN, May 10.-Germany is laughing over a funny story invented by a Munich humore a grim and significant story in

its way. "Kaiser Wilhelm." runs the tale, 'reviewed his well-drilled legions on Templehof field, and exhorted them to be true to their oaths, and shoot at sight all foes of social order and public

"As he finished this exhortation, D inuous black procession defiled down in adjacent road. It was uniform ess and unarmed, but it framped forward steadily with more than martial discipline; and at a single cry of com-mand changed formation, deployed, and in serried masses advanced as if

attack. 'His majesty's soldier eye fixed the

"His majesty's soldier eye fixed the magnificently-drilled host. 'Who are these splendid fellows?' he asked.
"Your majesty's faithful Socialists,' said the aide-de-camp, 'on their way to a meeting of protest.'
"With such well-drilled men I could conquer the world,' said the kaiser. 'Why have I no such army?' And he at once ordered his soldiers to give up their rifles and knapsacks to the Socialists, His majesty thereafter addressed to the socialist battallions some words of praise for their magnificent discipline, and pointing to his own ent discipline, and pointing to his own lisarmed army, said contemptuously: "Keep those rowdy fellows in or-

HUGE UNOFFICIAL ARMY.

This parable was written to illustrate the fact that the best-drilled force in Europe today is no longer the over-praised German army, but the long despised German Social-Democracy. It recalls the prophetic words which Mismarck uttered a quarter of a cen-tury ago. When asked why he persen is that Germany has today an un tion is that Germany has today an unofficial army resolutely opposed to the
state and numbering like the official
army some three millions of men, nearly all either young or in the prime of
life. Two rival government systems
exercise a joint domination between
the Rhine and the Vistula. On one
hand are a kaiser, a chancellor, a
dominant class of conservative landconverse innumerable policemen, and an studio. I will make a special behavior the studio of this search that the studio. I will make a special multiful make a subject of the special multiful make a special multiful make a subject multiful make a subject multiful make a subject multiful multiful make a subject multiful make a subject multiful multiful make a subject multiful make a subject multiful mult

minute to concentrate on a battlefield in miles from the spot where its enemy expected it. The organization worker POLICED THEMSELVES.

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Later on the Socialist triumph was repeated. Meetings were planned in the three parts of Berlin. In Treptow alone 200,000 Social-Democrats turned up. At all platforms speeches were delivered simultaneously and within four seconds of the appointed time, a trumpet was sounded and simultaneous resolutions were put and carried. At another signal, the demonstrators dispersed, marching away in semi-military formation. They had policed themselves. Not a flower bed was trodden on; not a nursemaid's perambulator was delayed by the marching crowd.

The cause of the Social-Democratic success is the cause of all German success; strong centralization of authority, careful preparation in advance, subordination of the individual, and stern chastisement of the disobedient and negligent. The "Ordners," or officers of this army are instantly obeyed. Their sign of office, a simple red badge, proves as effective as the baton of a field marshal. Moral, not physical force, is what is relied on. The word of a little, insignificant "Ordner" is enough to divert a thousand men from a congested road, and send them a couple of miles out of their way.

IMPRESSIVE EFFICIENCY.

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The central organization works with the same impressive efficiency. The "Samaritans," as the Socialists call their ambulance and first help corps, can be concentrated at a single spot at a moment's notice. Not long before the opening of the giant Treptow meeting, the central conmittee decided to withdraw 50 superfluous Samaritans from the Humboldtshain meeting, six miles away, and bring them to Treptow where they were needed more. The 50 Samaritans were scattered over a vast area, dissevered by continually converging crowds of demonstrators, and apparently inaccessible. Yet within 20 minutes of the first telephoned order, the 50 men were together en route for Treptow. The well drilled demonstrators had passed the word along from mouth to mouth. An "order of the day" on military lines was issued the night before, and every man knew his duty; so that the chief of staff who sat in an office well out of sight of the crowd had little to do except to receive reports. If any officer blundered he was not allowed to blunder twice. After the first Treptow-Tiergarten demonstration an "Ordner" was called on to explain an act of negligence. He pleaded over-fatigue. The investigation committee found the excuse satisfactory and said nothing. But the offender's name disappeared for the list of "Ordners" prepared for

IRONICAL REPLY. The Social-Democratic leaders com

reply, because the Prussian subject learns discipline in the army through blows and rough punishments, while the Social-Demograts claim that they keep order by moral authority alone. They apparently set themselves to prove that the whole state organization

Really Paid Polish Artists

ARSAW, May 9.—Rather an original scheme has been adopted by the Warsaw Operatic Singers, who have formed themselves into a co-operative or an impresario; without any capital, beyond their own brains, and, what is

quished the opera at the end of last season, the Warsaw Actors' club was confronted with the difficulty of providing for its poorer men bers. The oloista are unable to get work for themselves, but the members of the rehestra and the choruses, to say othing of the ballet, were threat ned with starvation, as there was no posible employment for them. Then it vas that Henry Dziewulski, president of the club, the Serge Metaxian, who little army of employes. All the singrs who had worked in Warsaw dur ing the past season were called upon to come to the rescue of their poorer offeagues. A meeting was held and Co-operative Operatic company formed. All the personnel, from the

to it, and, as it has paid very well it may be of interest to give a short resume of the lines upon which it is worked. Two great arguments that the presi lent and managing director use in its profits of an impresario, thus putting noney which used to go into his pock-

first tenor to the call boy, belonged

ets into those of the artists, and that it can be worked on far more economic tines. As will be seen there is no can ger of the local star getting full salary in a bad season and the chorus girls going without. Every member of the opera gains, or loses in proportion to

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee, which the whole burden of resp

dent, or, in his absence, the managing-director, has the casting vote.

SALARIES AND FINES. The artists are paid every fortnight, effore which the accounts for the pre-

hen the working expenses have been aid—i. e., hire of theater and effects om the state, chorus, mountings, or-lestra, sularies of foreign stars, thethe society's existence—the residue ill not admit of this value, each rtist must take less. One per cent deducted from each "mark" on pay-ment and put into the Artists' Pension ment and put into the Artists reliable, fund, which aims to pension off the actors and actresses in Warsaw who become too old for their work. Con-certs and representations are given for this purpose. Any fines which the payee has incurred are deducted from the "marks' and put into the r than \$13 and, so far, few have been nposed, as all work together surpris-uctly well and keep up to the mark the way of rehearsals. Each artist the way of rehearsals. Each artist ust sing as many times a month as a committee directs, and must take a part given to him without murning. But the punishment imposed an artist for causing the withway of an opera—by refusing to sing, leaving the town when not certified—is very heavy, being equal to the oss receipts of the house on that parcular occasion. An artist who singer

gross receipts of the house on that par-ticular occasion. An artist who sings for another society without the com-mittee's permission or absents himself from work when not ill or without grave cause is limble to pay a fine of \$1,500 which is divided among the oth-er artists. No member of the society is allowed to sing at public concerts for nothing. On these occasions five per cent of their fee is to be given to the Pension Fund.

LESS FUSS AND MORE PROFITS

The artists themselves are pleased ith the results of this experiment, here is far less fuss behind the scenes han there used to be, and, indisputa-iy, there is more profit for them. But

self, and that is the want of cultured ste in mounting a new opera. One wild think that "Zaza" is not difficult put on the stage; and yet, in the control act, there were several faults of which experienced stage manager ought to have been guilty. Of course has mistakes could be avoided by enging a painter to superintend the lay schemes.

fective way of staging the operas they appear in."